

L O N

7. Reaching to a great distance.
If the way be too long for these, *Deut. xiv. 24.*
They are old by reason of the very long journey. *Jos. ix.*
8. In music and pronunciation.] Protracted; as, a long note;
a long syllable.
LONG. adv.
1. To a great length.
The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,
Or forms the pillars long-extended rows
On which the planted grove and penile garden grows.
Prior.
2. Not for a short time.
With mighty barres of long-enduring brass. *Fairfax.*
When the trumpet foundeth long, they shall come up to the
mount.
Exod. xix. 13.
The martial Ancus
Furbiſh'd the rusty sword again, *Dryden.*
Refum'd the long-forgotten shield.
One of these advantages, that which Cornelle has laid
down, is the making choice of some signal and long-ex-
pected day, whereon the action of the play is to depend.
Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.
So stood the pious prince unmov'd, and long
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng. *Dryden's Æn.*
The muse resumes her long-forgotten lays, *Dryden.*
And love, restor'd, his ancient realm furveys.
No man has complain'd that you have discourag'd too long
on any subject, for you leave us in an eagerness of learning
more. *Dryden.*
Perſia left for you
The realm of Candahar for dow'r I brought, *Dryden.*
That long-contended prize for which you fought.
It may help to put an end to that long-agitated and unrea-
sonable question, whether man's will be free or no? *Locke.*
Heav'n restores
To thy fond wish the long-expected shores. *Pope's Odyssey.*
3. In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and in the
superlative, for most time.
When she could not longer hide him, she took for him an
ark of bullrushes. *Exod. ii. 3.*
Elders parents signifies either the eldest men and women
that have had children, or those who have longest had
issue. *Locke.*
4. Not soon.
Not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind.
Acts xxvii. 14.
5. At a point of duration far distant.
If the world had been eternal, those would have been
found in it, and generally spread long ago, and beyond the
memory of all ages. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Say, that you once were virtuous long ago?
A frugal, hardy people. *Philips's Briton.*
6. [For along; au long, Fr.] All along; throughout.
Them among
There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them meditate all his life long. *Fairy Queen.*
Some say, that ever gainst that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long,
And then they say no spirit walks abroad,
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
No hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
He fed me all my life long to this day. *Gen. xlviii. 15.*
Forty years long was I grieved with this generation. *Pſal.*
LONG. v. n. [Zelang, a fault, Saxon.] By the fault; by the
failure. A word now out of use, but truly English.
Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their
own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not long
of them, than with pains and hazard make themselves ad-
visers for the common good. *Hooker, b. v.*
Maine, Bloys, Poitiers, and Tours are won away,
Long all of Somerset, and his delay. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
Mistrels, all this coyl is long of you. *Shakeſp.*
If we owe it to him that we know so much, it is perhaps
long of his fond adorsers that we know so little more. *Glavin.*
To LONG. v. n. [Zelang, German, to ask. Skinner.] To
desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued, with
or after before the thing desired.
Fresh expectation troubled not the land
With any long'd for change, or better state. *Shakeſp.*
And thine eyes shall look, and sail with longing for them.
Deut. xxviii. 32.
If earth he wished, now he longed fore. *Fairfax, b. i.*
The great matter perceived, that Rhodes was the place the
Turkish tyrant longed after. *Kneller's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
If the report be good, it causeth love,
And longing hope, and well assured joy. *Davies.*
His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death deserv'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

L O N

- Glad of the gift, the new made warrior goes,
And arms among the Greeks, and long for equal foes. *Dryd.*
Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This longing after immortality? *Addison's Cato.*
There's the tie that binds you;
You long to call him father: Marcia's charms
Work in your heart unseen, and plead for Cato. *Addison.*
Nicomedes longing for herrings, was supplied with fresh
ones by his cook, though at a great distance from the sea.
Arbutnot on Coins.
Through stormy seas
I courted dangers, and I long'd for death. *A. Philips.*
LONGANIMITY. n. f. [Longanimitas, Latin; longanimité, Fr.]
Forbearance; patience of offences.
It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did the meek-
ness of Moses, and surely had mastered any but the longani-
mity and lasting sufferance of God. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
That innocent and holy matron had rather go clad in the
snowy white robes of meekness and longanimity, than in the
purple mantle of blood. *Howell's England's Tears.*
LONGBOAT. n. f. The largest boat belonging to a ship.
At the first descent on shoar, he did countenance the land-
ing in his longboat. *Wotton.*
They first betray their masters, and then, when they find
the vessel sinking, save themselves in the longboat. *L'Eſtrange.*
LONGEVITY. n. f. [longæva, Latin.] Length of life.
That those are countries suitable to the nature of man,
and convenient to live in, appears from the longevity of the
natives. *Ray on Creation.*
The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the abste-
mious. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
LONGIMANOUS. adj. [longuiman, French; longimanus, Lat.]
Long-handed; having long hands.
The villainy of this Christian exceeded the persecution of
heathens, whose malice was never so longimaneous as to reach
the soul of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their
cylisms. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. vii.*
LONGIMETRY. n. f. [longus and metria; longimetrie, French.]
The art or practice of measuring distances.
Our two eyes are like two different stations in longimetry,
by the assistance of which the distance between two objects is
measured. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
LONGING. n. f. [from long.] Earnest desire; continual wish.
When within short time I came to the degree of uncer-
tain wishes, and that those wishes grew to unquiet longings,
when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within
little varying they should end with Philoclea. *Sidney.*
I have a woman's longing,
An appetite that I am sick withal,
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace. *Shakeſp.*
The will is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions, and
to the removal of those uneasinesses which it then feels in its
want of, and longings; after, them. *Locke.*
LONGINGLY. adv. [from longing.] With incessant wishes.
To his first bias longingly he leans,
And rather would be great by wicked means. *Dryden.*
LONGISH. adj. [from long.] Somewhat long.
LONGITUDE. n. f. [longitudo, French; longitudo, Latin.]
1. Length; the greatest dimension.
The ancients did determine the longitude of all rooms,
which were longer than broad, by the double of their lati-
tude. *Watson's Architect.*
The variety of the alphabet was in mere longitude only;
but the thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified by
situation in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which multi-
plies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a
new abyss of unfathomable number. *Bentley's Sermons.*
This universal gravitation is an incessant and uniform ac-
tion by certain and established laws, according to quantity of
matter and longitude of distance, that it cannot be destroyed
nor impaired. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meri-
dian.
Some of Magellan's company were the first that did
compass the world through all the degrees of longitude. *Abbot.*
3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of
any place.
To conclude;
Of longitudes, what other way have we,
But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be? *Donne.*
His was the method of discovering the longitude by bomb
vessels. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
4. The position of any thing to east or west.
The longitude of a star is its distance from the first point
of numeration toward the east, which first point, unto the
ancients, was the vernal equinox. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
LONGITUDINAL. adj. [from longitude; longitudinalis, French.]
Measured by the length; running in the longest direction.
Longitudinal is opposed to transverse: these vesiculae are
diffused, and their longitudinal diameters fringed, and so
the length of the whole muscle shortened. *Cheyne.*
LONGLY.

L O O

- LONGLY. adv.* [from long.] Longingly; with great liking.
Master, you look'd to longly on the maid,
Perhaps, you mark not what's the pith of all. *Shakeſp.*
LONGSOME. adj. [from long.] Tedious; wearisome by its
length.
They found the war so churlish and longsome, as they grew
then to a resolution, that, as long as England stood in state
to succour those countries, they should but consume them-
selves in an endless war. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
When chill'd by adverse snows, and beating rain,
We tread with weary steps the longsome plain. *Prior.*
LONGSUFFERING. adj. [long and suffering.] Patient; not easily
provoked.
The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and
abundant in goodness. *Exod. xxxiv. 6.*
LONGSUFFERING. n. f. Patience of offence; clemency.
We infer from the mercy and long-suffering of God, that
they were themselves sufficiently secure of his favour. *Rogert.*
LONGTAIL. n. f. [long and tail.] Cut and long tail: a cant-
ing term for, one or another.
He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.
— Aye, that I will come cut and longtail under the degree
of a quine. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
LONGWAYS. adv. [This and many other words for terminated
are corrupted from ways.] In the longitudinal direction.
This island stands as a vast mole, which lies longways, al-
most in a parallel line to Naples. *Addison on Italy.*
LONGWIND. adj. [long and wind.] Long-breathed; tedious.
My family you minded,
Which, I confess, is too longwinded. *Swift.*
LONGWISE. adv. [long and wise.] In the longitudinal direc-
tion.
They make a little cress of a quill, longwise of that part of
the quill which hath the pith, and crosswise of that piece
of the quill without pith. *Bacon.*
He was laid upon two beds, the one joined longwise unto
the other, both which he filled with his length. *Hakewill.*
LOO. n. f. A game at cards.
A fierce indignation, that all those affections of the mind
should be thus vilely thrown away upon a hand at loo. *Addison.*
In the fights of loo. *Pope.*
LOOMLY. adj. [loomy and like.] Aukward; clumsy.
The plot of the farce was a grammar school, the master
setting his boys their lessons, and a loomly country fellow put-
ting in for a part among the scholars. *L'Eſtrange.*
LOOF. n. f. It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just be-
fore the cheſt-trees, as far as the bulk head of the caſtle.
Sea Dictionary.
To LOOF. v. a. To bring the ship close to a wind.
LOOFY. n. f. [Of this word the derivation is unsettled. Skin-
ner mentions lapp, German, foolish; and Junius, labe, a
clown, Welsh, which seems to be the true original.] A lub-
ber; a clumsy clown.
The vices trace
From the father's scoundrel race.
Who could give the looby such airs?
Were they mafons, were they butchers? *Swift.*
LOOFED. adj. [from loof.] Gone to a distance.
She once being loofed, Antony
Claps on his sea-wing, like a doating mallard,
Leaving the fight. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
To LOOK. v. n. [locan, Saxon.]
1. To direct the eye to or from any object.
Your queen died, she was more worth such gazes
Than what you look on now. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
The gods look down, and the unnat'ral scene
They laugh at. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Abimelech looked out at a window, and saw Isaac. *Gen.*
Mine iniquities have taken hold upon me, so that I am
not able to look up. *Pſal. xl. 12.*
He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance, and goodly
to look to. *1 Sam. xvi. 12.*
The fathers shall not look back to their children. *Jer.*
He had looked round about on them with anger. *Mark iii.*
The state would cast the eye, and look about to see, whe-
ther there were any head under whom it might unite. *Bacon.*
Fine devices of arching water without spilling, be pretty
things to look on, but nothing to health. *Bacon's Essays.*
Fresh appears white, whether the sun be in the meridian,
or anywhere between it and the horizon, and from what
place loever the beholders look upon it. *Boyle on Colours.*
They'll rather wait the running of the river dry, than take
pains to look about for a bridge. *L'Eſtrange.*
Thus pond'ring, he look'd under with his eyes,
And law the woman's tears. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Betran; if thou dar'st, look out
Upon yon slaughter'd host. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
I cannot, without some indignation, look on an ill copy of
an excellent original; much less can I behold with patience
Virgil and Homer abused to their faces, by a betching in-
terpreter. *Dryden.*
Intellectual being, in their constant endeavours after true

L O O

- felicity, can suspend this prosecution in particular cases, till
they have looked before them, and informed themselves, whe-
ther that particular thing lie in their way to their main
end. *Locke.*
There may be in his reach a book, containing pictures
and discourses capable to delight and instruct him, which yet
he may never take the pains to look into. *Locke.*
Towards those who communicate their thoughts in print,
I cannot but look with a friendly regard, provided there is no
tendency in their writings to vice. *Addison's Freeholder.*
A solid and substantial greatness of soul looks down with a
generous neglect on the censures and applauses of the multi-
tude. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 255.*
I have nothing left but to gather up the reliques of a
wreck, and look about me to see how few friends I have
left. *Pope to Swift.*
The optick nerves of such animals as look the same way
with both eyes, as of men, meet before they come into the
brain; but the optick nerves of such animals as do not look
the same way with both eyes, as of fishes, do not meet.
Newton's Opticks.
2. To have power of seeing.
Fate sees thy life lodg'd in a brittle glass,
And looks it through, but to it cannot pass. *Dryden.*
3. To direct the intellectual eye.
In regard of our deliverance past, and our danger present
and to come, let us look up to God, and every man reform
his own ways. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the rea-
son of it. *Stillingfleet.*
The man only saved the pigeon from the hawk, that he
might eat it himself; and if we look well about us, we shall
find this to be the case of most mediations. *L'Eſtrange.*
They will not look beyond the received notions of the place
and age, nor have so presumptuous a thought as to be wiser
than their neighbours. *Locke.*
Every one, if he would look into himself, would find some
defect of his particular genius. *Locke.*
Change a man's view of things; let him look into the fu-
ture state of bliss or misery, and see there God, the righteous
Judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds.
Locke.
4. To expect.
Being once chafed, he speaks
What's in his heart; and that is there, which looks
With us to break his neck. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
If he long deferred the march, he must look to fight an-
other battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.*
5. To take care; to watch.
I look that ye bind them fast. *Shakeſp.*
He that gathered a hundred bushels of apples, had thereby
a property in them: he was only to look that he used them
before they spoiled, else he robbed others. *Locke.*
6. To be directed with regard to any object.
Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look
straight before thee. *Prov. iv. 25.*
7. To have any particular appearance.
I took the way,
Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay;
And look'd as lightly pres'd by fairy feet. *Dryden.*
That spotless modesty of private and publick life, that ge-
nerous spirit, which all other Christians ought to labour after,
should look in us as if they were natural. *Spratt's Serm.*
Piety, as it is thought a way to the favour of God; and
fortune, as it looks like the effect either of that, or at least of
prudence and courage, beget authority. *Temple.*
Cowards are offensive to my fight;
Nor shall they see me do an act that looks
Below the courage of a Spartan king. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*
Should I publish any favours done me by your lordship, I
am afraid it would look more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*
Something very noble may be discerned, but it looketh
cumbersome. *Felton on the Classics.*
Late, a sad spectacle of woe, he trod
The desert sands, and now he looks a god. *Pope's Odyſs.*
From the vices and follies of others, observe how such a
practice looks in another person, and remember that it looks
as ill, or worse, in yourself. *Watts.*
8. To seem.
To complain of want, and yet refuse all offers of a sup-
ply, looks very fullen. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
This makes it look the more like truth, nature being fru-
gal in her principles, but various in the effects thence aris-
ing. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*
9. To have any air, mien, or manner.
Nay look not big, nor stamp, nor flare, nor fret,
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shakeſp.*
What haste looks through his eyes?
So should he look that seems to speak things strange. *Shak.*
Give me your hand, and trust me you look well, and bear
your years very well. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Can